



BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . . AND HOUSING . . .**

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1956

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.

1957



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Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1956).

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR MRS. A. MILFORD

Aldermen :

G. HARRISON C. H. LANGHAM

Councillors :

G. CARTER	G. R. LANE
MRS. D. FRITH	N. J. MUSCHAMP
E. HOOTON	H. W. SIMPSON
B. LAKE	MRS. W. M. TOWNROE

Staff Changes during 1956

Mr. James Forrest, Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned on 31st January, 1956.

Mr. Clifford Knight was appointed Additional Public Health Inspector on 4th April, 1956.

Mr. T. Wood, Pupil Public Health Inspector, resigned on 8th October, 1956.

Miss S. A. Baxter, Junior Clerk, resigned on 28th July, 1956.

Miss I. M. Morgan was appointed Junior Clerk, and took up duty on 24th September, 1956.

Public Health Staff

(As at 31st December, 1956).

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B.Chr., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs) (Part-time)</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	H. W. GILLIAN, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection. C. KNIGHT, San. Insp. Cert.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	J. MARSH.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk (Sanitation)</i>	MRS. K. M. FARMILO.
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS I. M. MORGAN
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1956. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

A review of the statistics for 1956 shows that the health of the Borough has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

The General Death Rate—10.3 per 1000 of the population was a fraction lower than the corresponding figure for the previous year. It compares favourably with the rate recorded for the Country as a whole.

The Birth Rate—Although the Birth Rate is up 1 per 1000 of the population, compared with the corresponding rate for last year, it still remains below the average for the last ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate—In 1956 there were 18 infant deaths and the Infantile Mortality Rate was 21.5 per 1000 live births. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the history of the Borough. It is less than half what it was in 1947. This is indeed a tribute to the skill and efficiency of the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Services, and to all who work therein using up-to-date methods and the most recent advances of medical knowledge in these spheres. Let us for a moment look at the principal causes of these infant deaths. Fourteen infant lives were lost in the first four weeks of life, and of these eight were due to prematurity and three to malformation. Each year prematurity and malformation claim by far the greatest number of neo-natal lives, and because they are due to factors operating during the period of gestation they are classified as unavoidable. But are they all unavoidable? At the present level of knowledge it would appear so. Medical science is a progressive subject and research and investigation is constantly proceeding. Ultimately, therefore, we will be given the answer and by applying the knowledge gained we will be able to increase still further the saving of valuable infant lives.

Infectious Diseases. During the year 196 cases of infectious disease were notified. This is a remarkably small number and in the total are two figures worthy of comment. Measles was almost entirely absent only three cases being notified. This may have been the result of the extremely widespread and severe epidemic of the disease in 1955, when 924 cases occurred and few if any of the susceptible population escaped. On the other hand Whooping Cough caused 130 cases the highest number since 1950, since when the disease had appeared to be declining under the influence of the Whooping Cough Immunisation Campaign. This setback cannot be attributed so much to any failure of that campaign as to the failure of parents to make use of this service in the protection of their children. Whooping Cough is a dangerous disease which can occur early in the first year of life. Therefore to put off the day of immunisation may have disastrous consequences.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. As a result of researches in the U.S.A. Dr. Salk discovered and elaborated a vaccine which was effective in the prevention of Poliomyelitis and its paralytic sequelae. The results of very extensive field trials showed that the vaccine was both safe to use and efficient in protecting children from the disease and its consequences. Following on these encouraging results the manufacture of a vaccine similar to the American Salk Vaccine was begun in this Country and in 1956 a nation wide appeal was made to parents to register their children for vaccination. The response in Mansfield was very disappointing. Only 191 children were registered. This poor response may have been due to reluctance on the part of the parents to submit their children to a new preventive procedure or, it may have arisen from the fact that even in epidemic years Mansfield had been spared a visitation from the disease so that parents were not so aware of the anxiety and disability that the disease could cause. Supplies of vaccine were disappointingly small and by the end of the year only 22 children had been immunised.

Mass Radiography Survey. During the period 3rd October to 5th November, 1956, a survey was carried out by the Nottingham Area No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit. The Unit was under the Directorship of Dr. W. Guthrie and I am indebted to him for the statistical survey which appears in the report. The response "was the best so far" showing that there is an increasing awareness among members of the general public of the value of X-Ray examination both in health and disease. The value of periodic examinations has been shown by the detection of one case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and five cases of observation Pulmonary

Tuberculosis and one case of ? Pneumoconiosis which had normal films at a previous examination.

The Survey also showed that Pulmonary Tuberculosis was not on the increase but probably the reverse. In view of the larger number of examinations carried out this is a reliable and gratifying result showing as it does that tangible results are being obtained in the fight to conquer Tuberculosis.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department and in particular I thank Dr. I. Caley (Deputy Medical Officer of Health) for her valuable assistance.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1956) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,880
Rateable Value (31st March, 1957) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£621,374
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2,375
Home population (estimated at middle of year) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,870

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	418	369	787
Illegitimate .....	.....	28	21	49
		—	—	—
		446	390	836
		—	—	—

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 16.1.

STILL BIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	11	10	21
Illegitimate .....	.....	—	—	—
		—	—	—
		11	10	21
		—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 24.5.

DEATHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Deaths .....	.....	290	244	534
Death-rate 10.3 per 1,000 population.				

INFANT DEATHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.....	11	7	18
Illegitimate	.....	—	—	—
		—	—	—
		11	7	18
		—	—	—

Infantile Mortality-rate 21.85 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 22.8 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate Nil per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal Causes	1	1.16

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	0
(b) From Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	0
(c) From Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.....	.....	.....	2

COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL INFANT DEATHS.

Legitimate rate	.....	48.2 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	.....	Nil still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births.
Total rate	.....	45.5 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate 16.1 per 1,000 population, shows an increase on the previous year.

The rate for the last 10 years is set out below :—

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000			
	Population			
1947 20.9
1948 17.6
1949 17.1
1950 16.3
1951 15.8
1952 15.9
1953 17.5
1954 15.4
1955 15.1
1956 16.1

The General Death-rate 10.3 per 1,000 remains consistently low, the average for the last 10 years being 10.5 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000			
	Population			
1947 11.0
1948 9.2
1949 10.4
1950 11.2
1951 11.7
1952 10.0
1953 10.4
1954 10.5
1955 10.5
1956 10.3

The **Natural Increase**, i.e. the increase of births over deaths, amounts to 302.

Year	Natural Increase				
1947	499
1948	439
1949	341
1950	261
1951	207
1952	311
1953	362
1954	257
1955	241
1956	302

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Mansfield	England and Wales
Birth-rate	..... 16.1	..... ..... 15.7
Death-rate	..... 10.3	..... ..... 11.7

(b) Maternal Death-rate. One death occurred during the year.

Year	Mansfield	England and Wales
1947	..... 0.93	..... 1.17
1948	..... 0.00	..... 0.02
1949	..... 0.00	..... 0.98
1950	..... 0.00	..... 0.86
1951	..... 1.21	..... 0.79
1952	..... 2.36	..... 0.72
1953	..... 0.00	..... 0.76
1954	..... 4.87	..... 0.69
1955	..... 0.00	..... 0.64
1956	..... 1.16	..... 0.56

Maternal Death-rate
per 1,000
(live and still)births

(c) Still-Births and Infant Deaths.

Registered still-births totalled 21 during 1956 giving a rate of 24.5 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1947	22.3	0.47
1948	29.8	0.54
1949	25.6	0.45
1950	24.5	0.41
1951	23.0	0.35
1952	24.8	0.41
1953	30.1	0.54
1954	26.4	0.42
1955	20.0	0.30
1956	24.5	0.40

The Infantile Mortality-rate 21.5 per 1,000 live births is 7.8 lower than that recorded in 1955.

The causes of these infant deaths under one year of age are set out in Table IV, and comparative figures for the last 10 years are given in Table I.

(d) The Combined Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Child Death-rate, i.e. the rate obtained by co-relating the number of stillbirths and infant deaths.

Year	Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
1947	66.8
1948	72.5
1949	52.3
1950	58.4
1951	58.2
1952	55.6
1953	62.5
1954	62.0
1955	48.7
1956	45.5

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (due chiefly to pre-natal causes), and those over 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes), the following figures are obtained :

Year	Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 total births	Deaths of Infants over 28 days per 1,000 total births
1947	39.9	26.9
1948	46.9	25.6
1949	38.9	13.3
1950	49.1	9.3
1951	42.3	14.5
1952	42.6	13.0
1953	51.7	10.7
1954	49.9	12.1
1955	38.7	10.0
1956	40.8	4.6

(e) Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows an increase of 1.2%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births
1947	4.9
1948	6.1
1949	6.4
1950	5.7
1951	5.8
1952	5.4
1953	4.6
1954	6.2
1955	4.5
1956	5.7

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was Nil.

The illegitimate infant mortality-rate, i.e. the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was Nil.

Cancer Deaths

The 90 deaths from this disease during the year was the same number recorded in 1955.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Under 40 years	.....	7	2	5	3	2
40 to 50 years	.....	2	5	11	8	6
50 to 60 years	.....	21	13	18	8	19
60 to 70 years	.....	31	30	34	26	24
70 to 80 years	.....	20	37	32	26	23
Over 80 years	.....	9	3	15	5	7
Totals	.....	90	90	115	76	81

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, prostate, breast and lungs, causing 60% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 1.73 compared with 2.07 for England and Wales as a whole.

The occupation of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coal Miner (R) ....	....	8	Housewife 20
Coal Miner ....	....	3	Widow 11
Builder (Master) ....	....	2	Spinster Librarian
Fish Fryer (R) ....	....	1	(R) 1
Ordnance Depot Storeman ....	....	1	Spinster Draper (R) 1
Ordnance Depot Labourer	....	1	Spinster—Cotton
Hosiery Mechanic (R) ....	....	1	Mill Worker 1
Leather Merchant ....	....	1	Spinster—No
Clerk (R) ....	....	2	occupation 1
Sports Groundsman ....	....	1	—
Accountant ....	....	1	35
Shop Assistant ....	....	2	—
Wagon Works Machinist ....	....	1	
Draper (R) ....	....	1	
Railway Clerk (R) ....	....	1	
Railway Fitter ....	....	1	
Warehouseman (R) ....	....	1	
Warehouseman ....	....	1	
Colliery Bricklayer ....	....	1	
Newspaper Office Manager ....	....	1	
Piano Tuner ....	....	1	
Builders Labourer ....	....	3	
Omnibus Inspector ....	....	1	
General Labourer (R) ....	....	3	
Colliery Winding Engineman ....	....	1	
School Caretaker (R) ....	....	1	
Butcher Master (R) ....	....	1	
Stoker Royal Navy (R) ....	....	1	
Plasterers Labourer ....	....	1	
Iron Foundry Pattern maker ....	....	1	
Dairy Manager ....	....	1	
Hospital Porter (R) ....	....	1	
Window Cleaner Master ....	....	1	
Motor Omnibus Conductor ....	....	1	
Shoe Factory Worker ....	....	1	
Motor Engineer Master ....	....	1	
Engineering Factory Worker ....	....	1	
Foundry Worker ....	....	1	
G.P.O. Motor Mechanic ....	....	1	

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 866 of whom 723 were under 5 years of age, and 143 aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 78.8 compared with 75.9 in 1955.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 486.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH PROPHYLAXIS.

The weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption through 1956, and during the year 699 children have been inoculated against this disease, an increase of 266 on the previous year.

SMALLPOX PROPHYLAXIS.

317 Primary and 53 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1956, chiefly amongst the child population of the Borough.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(b) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 196 compared with 1,161 in 1955.

Measles. Three notifications were received during the year compared with 924 in 1955. No death occurred from this disease.

Year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	924
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Whooping Cough. 130 notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number in 1955 was 36. No death occurred during the year. Five cases were admitted to hospital for treatment.

Scarlet Fever. 35 Cases of this disease were notified and 20 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

Diphtheria. For the seventh successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

The following table shows the incidence since 1947 :—

1947	....	....	....	....	....	2
1948	....	....	....	....	....	0
1949	....	....	....	....	....	1
1950	....	....	....	....	....	0
1951	....	....	....	....	....	0
1952	....	....	....	....	....	0
1953	....	....	....	....	....	0
1954	....	....	....	....	....	0
1955	....	....	....	....	....	0
1956	....	....	....	....	....	0

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

(Infantile Paralysis).

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Food Poisoning. No case occurred during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 37

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year, but as the result of informal action three males age 70, 81 and 85, and five females aged 74, 85, 88, 89 and 94 were admitted to hospital on account of illness, senility and the lack of proper care and attention.

Bacteriological Laboratory

The following table shows the number of specimens examined in the laboratory of the Public Health Department :—

		Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	.....	—	22	22
Vincent's Angina	.....	4	19	23
Tuberculosis	.....	1	9	10
		—	—	—
		5	50	55
		—	—	—

Specimens from other Local Authorities investigated totalled 2.

Chemical tests and investigations were carried out in addition to the above during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
15-25	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
35-45	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
45-55	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	15	2	3	2	1	—	1
Totals for last year.	16	9	—	—	7	4	—	—

The occupations of persons dying from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALES.	FEMALES.
Builder, Merchant and Fitter	1 Widow
Colliery Surface Worker	1 Housewife

Of cases dying from Tuberculosis 75% had previously been notified.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.07, compared with 0.12 for England and Wales.

Mass Radiography Survey

3rd OCTOBER to 5th NOVEMBER, 1956.

In his preamble to the Statistical Survey, Dr. W. Guthrie, Director of the Nottingham No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit writes :—

“ This is the third occasion on which the Unit has visited Mansfield for public sessions, and the response on this occasion was the best so far. Altogether, 8,324 examinees came for X-Ray. Nearly 900 more adults came as compared with last time, and over a 1,000 more school children. The reason that so many more school children came was because now the Unit X-rays children of 13 years of age and over, whereas on the last occasion they were only X-rayed from 14 years of age and upwards. As usual, the response on the part of the school children was very good, being 93% on this occasion.

So far, 3 new active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered, representing an incidence of .03%. This is a very low incidence but, of course, the true incidence will not be known until all the observation cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have been investigated. There were 19 cases of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis, representing an incidence of .22%. This is not a high incidence for this form of tuberculosis. The final incidence of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the years 1948, 1954 have been given for comparison from which it will be seen that should all the cases of observation pulmonary tuberculosis turn out to be active, the final incidence of this form of tuberculosis would not be more than .26%. Actually, of course, the final incidence will probably work out much lower than this, so that I think it can safely be said that the incidence of the disease is not on the increase in Mansfield, but probably the reverse. One feature of special interest regarding the cases of tuberculosis is that one of the active cases and 5 of the observation cases were found in female scholars. Why this should be so, I do not know, but it is higher than we usually find.

Other conditions discovered are shown in the statistical tables and are, I think, self-explanatory.

It is interesting to note that one case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 cases of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 case of ? Pneumoconiosis had normal miniature films taken by this Unit previously. This, undoubtedly, shows the value of periodic X-Ray of the chest.”

Miniature Films 1956	No. X-Rayed			No. Available			% X-Rayed			X-Rayed first time	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	No.	%
School children	1222	1349	2571	1399	1368	2767	89%	97%	93%	2442	94%
General Public	2357	3396	5753	—	—	—	—	—	—	3999	69%
Total	3579	4745	8324	—	—	—	—	—	—	6441	77%

PREVIOUS SURVEYS.

Year	School Children			General Public			Victoria Hospital Patients			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1954	784	725	1509	1881	3001	4882	60	40	100	6491
1948	Not X-Rayed			2350	3309	5659	Not X-Rayed			5659

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1956		1954		1948	
	After full investigation					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	.03%	10	.15%	13	.22%
Observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	.22%				
Total	22	.26%				

CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Disease.	Number	Remarks
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 2 F. 2	Referred to Chest Physician One male was a known case and one female was a scholar. One female had normal film in 1948.
Observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 7 F. 12	Referred to Chest Physician 5 females were scholars. 3 male and 2 female adults had normal films previously
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 1 F. 4	No action required.
Bronchiectasis	F. 1	Referred to Chest Physician Scholar.
Pneumoconiosis	M. 1	Known case. No action required.
? Pneumoconiosis	M. 1	Referred to Pneumoconiosis Clinic. Normal film in 1954.
Benign tumour of diaphragm	M. 1	Referred to Chest Physician
Chronic Bronchitis	M. 2	No action required.
Observation (Non-T.B.)	M. 3	2 referred to Chest Physician and 1 to own doctor.
Basal Fibrosis	F. 1	No action required.
Mitral Stenosis	F. 1	No action required.
Unfolding of Aorta	M. 1	No action required.
Nil on examination	M. 1	No action required.

Water Supplies in 1956

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 370 yards of 3-in., 616 yards of 4-in. and 101 yards of 6-in. water main were laid to private houses in 1956 in addition to those serving new housing estates.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken, and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportions of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.97% of the population.
 - (b) 6 houses receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing

HOUSING ACTS, 1946 to 1951.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

(1) Clearance Areas.

Further progress was made with the Slum Clearance programme and, during the year, representations were made in respect of the following six clearance areas :—

- Area No. 66—Wraggs Court Clearance Order, 1956.
- Area No. 88—Clerkson Street Clearance Order, 1956.
- Area No. 85—Station Street Clearance Order, 1956.
- Area No. 86—Moor Lane Clearance Order, 1956.
- Area No. 87—Pheasant Hill Clearance Order, 1956.
- Area No. 88—Nottingham Road Clearance Order, 1956.

These Orders comprised 48 dwellings providing accommodation for 93 persons.

In December the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Orders relating to Areas Numbered 84, 86, 87 and 88 and in January, 1957, those relating to Areas Numbered 66 and 85.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Demolition Orders were made in respect of the under-mentioned properties :—

- Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Cash's Yard, Victoria Street.
- Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29 and 31, Victoria Street.
- Nos. 113 and 115, Nottingham Road.
- Nos. 131 and 133, Forest Road.
- Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 46, Union Street.
- Nos. 470 and 472, Chesterfield Road North.
- No. 20, High Street.

The number of persons living in these houses was 46.

(3) Demolition of Houses.

During the year 45 dwelling-houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(4) Number of New Houses erected during the Year.

(a) By Local Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
(b) By Private Enterprise	.....	.....	.....	.....	73

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough :

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield and District General Hospital, Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, and Kilton Hospital, Worksop.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Ante-Natal clinics are held at St. John's Street and Hermitage Avenue. A Doctor is in attendance.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, Brownlow Road Chapel and Hermitage Avenue. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Ultra-violet light clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

A Session for Immunisation is held at St. John's Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisations are also provided at all Child Welfare sessions.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital, Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FEMALES	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Intermediate sessions :—(Medical Officer not in attendance).

MALES	Daily 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
	6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).
FEMALES	Daily 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).

This service is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at Kings' Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
MEN	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special clinics for Employed persons—Thursday evenings, 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(m) Day Nurseries.

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm has accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics, etc., are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Minor ailment clinics are also held at Rainworth and Pleasley schools. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the help and protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	.....	.....	.....	64
General Medical	.....	.....	.....	47
Dermatological	.....	.....	.....	5
Paediatrics	.....	.....	.....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic			.....	49

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 27 beds, 14 for medical or surgical cases, and 13 for maternity cases.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Sheffield Regional Board, this hospital has 312 beds, providing for 32 maternity cases and 280 chronic and other sick cases.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board.

(t) Ransom Sanatorium.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. There is accommodation for 185 patients.

(u) Forest Isolation Hospital.

With accommodation for 82 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. It consists of a cubicle block, wards for scarlet fever and chronic sick, an old cubicle block a small operating theatre, and a modern administrative block, and nurses' home.

(v) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

Factories Act 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	23	19	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	230	661	44	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	15	14	2	—
TOTAL	268	694	47	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Reme-died	Referred To H.M. In-spector	By H.M. In-spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	42	43	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47	49	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	46	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report upon the work carried out during the year 1956.

During the year, 923 complaints relating to housing defects or nuisances were received, the majority of these being in respect of housing defects. 1,871 notices requiring the repair of houses were served compared with 1,387 in the previous year.

The Council's slum clearance programme continues to progress according to plan. The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed clearance orders concerning a further 6 clearance areas, involving 48 houses, and the Council themselves made demolition orders in respect of 22 houses. These 70 houses provided accommodation for 139 people. In addition, 45 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

The slaughter of animals for food was carried out in the four private slaughterhouses licensed by the Council and all the 17,852 animals killed were inspected by your officers. Over 21 tons of meat and offals, including 40 whole carcases were rejected as unfit.

Of the total of 226 samples of food and drugs submitted for examination by the Public Analyst, 43 or 19% were found to be of unsatisfactory quality. Of the unsatisfactory samples 38 were milk, equal to 44% of the total milk samples examined ; the deficiencies in all of these samples were reported by the Analyst to be due to natural causes and the samples had, therefore, to be regarded as genuine though of poor quality.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, and their enforcement necessitated a detailed inspection of 507 of the food premises in the Borough. At the time of inspection the occupier of each of these premises was given a booklet setting out in simple form the aims and objects of the Regulations. 384 notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Regulations and by the end of the year, 321 of these had been remedied. It is pleasing to record that the great majority of food traders whole-heartedly co-operate with the Department to maintain a high standard of hygiene, but the conditions under which such articles of food as cakes, fish and meat are exposed for sale in the open air still give cause for concern.

The work of the Department continues to be hampered by the inability to retain and recruit suitable staff. One pupil public health inspector resigned during the year and it was not possible to fill the vacancy, and at the time of writing this report the remaining pupil had resigned.

Detailed information of the work done by the public health inspectors is set out in statistical form in the following pages.

I wish to express my thanks to the staff for their ready co-operation, in particular Mr. G. Spencer for his valuable assistance.

Finally, I should like to thank you yourselves for the help and support given during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1956.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

			Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	.....	.....	2013	2076
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	.....	.....	205	195
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	.....	.....	1871	1836
Roofs	.....	.....	275	285
Walls	.....	.....	369	366
Floors	.....	.....	59	60
Ceilings	.....	.....	113	125
Windows	.....	.....	278	287
Fireplaces	.....	.....	127	147
Washing Coppers	.....	.....	10	12
Sinks renewed	.....	.....	13	16
Water supply	.....	.....	29	24
Rainwater Pipes	.....	.....	237	228
Paving	.....	.....	265	249
W.C.'s repaired	.....	.....	311	342
W.C.'s additional	.....	.....	—	—
Drains cleansed	.....	.....	232	237
Drains repaired	.....	.....	161	169
Other	.....	.....	196	206
Houses cleansed	.....	.....	5	5
Houses disinfested of vermin	.....	.....	11	9
Overcrowding abated	.....	.....	—	—
Nuisances from animals abated	.....	.....	8	9
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	2	4
Offensive accumulations removed	.....	.....	30	27
Dustbins provided	.....	.....	351	388
Smoke nuisances abated	.....	.....	3	5
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	16	15
Places of Entertainment	.....	.....	—	2
Workplaces	.....	.....	—	—
Hairdressers	.....	.....	4	1

Food and Drugs Act Notices	.....	.....	.....	384	321
Factory Act Notices	.....	.....	.....	47	49
Shops Act Notices	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Dairies	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	.....	.....	2218
Number of informal notices complied with	.....	.....	2271
Number of Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	306
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) By Owners	.....	.....	273
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	.....	.....	31

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	..... 50	43	4
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	..... 12	9	2
Section 24 (Drains)	..... 12	8	4
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	..... —	3	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	..... 8	8	—
Section 56 (Paving)	..... 95	82	5
Section 75 (Dustbins)	..... 104	97	16
Section 92A (Repairs)	..... 25	23	—
Section 92B (Others) —	—	—
Section 89 (W.C.'s) —	—	—
Totals	..... 306	273	31

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

	No. of Visits
GENERAL SANITATION.	
Water Supply	12
Drainage	474
Stables and Piggeries	13
Offensive Trades	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5
Factories	680
Workplaces	48
Outworkers	27
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	7
Refuse Collection	2
Rats and Mice	230
Smoke Observations	261
Schools	39
Shops.....	5
Pet Shops	13
Upholsterers	21
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	161

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	2013
Re-visits paid to above houses	5902

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	205
Re-visits paid to above houses	1201

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	2
Re-visits paid to above houses	1

Verminous Premises	6
Re-visits paid to above houses	1

Miscellaneous housing visits	434
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	37
Visits re Disinfection	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1185
Visits to Stalls	541
Visits to Other Premises	3

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I.—MEAT INSPECTION.

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected.

Beasts	.....	.....	.....	.....	3468
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	8664
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	5687
Calves	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
					<hr/>
					17852
					<hr/>

The following statement gives details of the meat and other foods surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained and collected daily by a local firm for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other food condemned is disposed of at the Corporation destructor.

Carcases Condemned.

Number		Disease	Weight		
			T.	C.	lbs.
1	Cow	Generalised Tuberculosis	.....	.....	19 62
3	Steers	Generalised Tuberculosis	.....	.....	17 3
5	Heifers	Generalised Tuberculosis	.....	.....	1 5 46
1	Calf	Umbilical Pyaemia	.....	.....	49
1	Pig	Generalised Tuberculosis	.....	.....	93
3	Pigs	Swine Fever	.....	.....	1 88
9	Pigs	Septicaemia	.....	.....	9 38
4	Pigs	Pyaemia	.....	.....	5 70
4	Pigs	Septic Peritonitis	.....	.....	3 82

1 Pig	.....	Bruising, extensive and severe	.....	110
1 Pig	.....	Moribund	.....	90
3 Pigs	.....	Emaciation and Arthritis	.....	1 103
2 Sheep	.....	Septic Pneumonia	.....	1 19
1 Sheep	.....	Emaciation	.....	54
1 Sheep	.....	Bruising, extensive and severe	.....	31

		Total Weight	.....	3 19 42

Parts of Carcasses and Edible Organs Condemned.

		Disease		Weight
			T. C.	lbs.
4 Forequarters of Beef	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....	5 53
3 Hindquarters of Beef	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....	2 81
Beef	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....	2 47
Beef	.....	Bruising	.....	5 50
Beef	.....	Actinomycosis	.....	1 33
Pork	.....	Bruising	.....	1 104
Pork	.....	Decomposition	.....	6 48
Mutton	.....	Bruising	.....	56
183 Beasts' Heads	.....	Tuberculosis and Actinomycosis	2 9	2
163 Pigs' Heads	.....	Tuberculosis	18	32
Edible Offals	.....	Various diseases	12 11	47

		Total Weight	.....	17 4 105

2.—OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation	Weight		
		T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	3	2	77
Pickles and Sauce	Unsound			31
Jams and Preserves	Unsound			40
Wet Fish	Unsound			4 77
Dried Fish	Unsound			98
Shell Fish	Unsound			3 16
Cheese	Unsound			1 62
Cooked Meats	Unsound			2 99
Cakes and Biscuits	Unsound			47
Dried Milk	Unsound			56
Margarine	Unsound			12
Fresh Fruit	Decomposition			3 109
Vegetables	Decomposition			2 106
Poultry	Decomposition			79
Miscellaneous	Unsound			99
Total Weight		4	6	0

3.—TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	3350	118	33	8664	5687	—
Number inspected	3350	118	33	8664	5687	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	4	25	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1732	12	—	82	478	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	51.73	10.17	3.03	0.99	8.85	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	8	1	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	217	28	—	—	169	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.42	21.19	—	—	2.99	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 226 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk	87	—	87	38	—	38
Ice-cream	2	5	7	—	—	—
Ice-cream with added cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double Cream	—	4	4	—	—	—
Butter	2	—	2	—	—	—
Margarine	6	—	6	—	—	—
Rum Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cottage Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stilton Cheese	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	9	—	9	3	—	3
Beef Sausage	2	—	2	—	—	—
Potted Meat	5	—	5	—	—	—
Meat Pie	—	5	5	—	—	—
Pork Pie	—	2	2	—	—	—
Haslet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Antifat Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Coffee	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Orange	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fresh Dairy Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Crush	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stone Ginger Beer	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sarsaparilla Dandelion and Burdock	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glucose Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherry Genoa Cake	1	—	1	—	—	—
Confectionery decorations	1	1	2	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prepared Creamed Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wholewheat Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Saline Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Chicken and Ham Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	2	—	2	—	—	—
Salmon Paste	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dressed Crab	1	—	1	—	—	—
Creamed Soups	—	2	2	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mint with Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meringue Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Almond Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Sweets	—	1	1	1	1	2
Indian Tonic Water	—	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Brandee	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Icing Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
	128	55	183	42	1	43

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
8	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 9.0% based on the previous Ministry of Food standard.	The meat content of this sausage was notified to the vendor.
9	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 4.3% based on the previous Ministry of Food standard.	The meat content of sample was notified to the vendor.
54	Milk	Contained only 2.70% of milk-fat.	This sample was one of two taken from the producer. The milk-fat in the whole consignment was over 3.0%.
39	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	These were two of five samples taken from a consignment of five churns from a single producer. The milk fat in the whole consignment was 3.0%.
40	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat.	
61	Milk	Deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat.	This sample was taken from a single churn, the total consignment of the producer. The deficiency in this sample was notified to the producer.
76	Milk	Deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
77	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
91	Milk	Deficient in solids not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
92	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	
93	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	This sample was taken from a single churn, the total consignment of the producer. The deficiency in this sample was notified to the producer.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
94	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of five churns. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
95	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
96	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
97	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
98	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
108	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
109	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	
111	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	This was one of two samples taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiency in this sample was notified to the producer.
141	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 9.3% based on the previous Ministry of Food standard.	The manufacturer was notified of the deficiency of meat in this sample.
100	Butter Drops	These samples contained 2.75% and 2.24% of butter-fat respectively.	The manufacturer of these sweets was warned regarding the deficiencies of butter fat in these samples.
117	Butter Drops	The recommended minimum standard for butter-fat is 4.0%.	
155	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of six churns from a single producer. The milk-fat and the milk-solids other than milk-fat values of the consignment gave averages of 3.18% and 8.26% respectively. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
156	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
157	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
158	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	
159	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	
160	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
179	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of four churns from a single producer. The milk-fat and milk-solids other than milk-fat values of the consignment were 3.7% and 8.25% respectively. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
180	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	
181	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
182	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
187	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of three churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
188	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
189	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
191	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	This was one of three samples taken from a consignment of three churns. The deficiency in this sample was notified to the producer.
195	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	This was one of three samples taken from a consignment of three churns. The deficiencies in this sample were notified to the producer.
215	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	These were three of four samples taken from a consignment of four churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
216	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
218	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
220	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of three churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
221	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	
222	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 190 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6.—MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Number of Dairies on Register .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Number of inspections during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-time High Temperature)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Steriliser's Licences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
“Tuberculin Tested” Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
“Pasteurised” Milk Dealer's Licences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
“Sterilised” Milk Dealer's Licences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
“Pasteurised” Supplementary Licence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
“Tuberculin Tested” Supplementary Licence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 523 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples, appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	176	176	—	176	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested							
Pasteurised.	197	197	—	197	—	—	—
Sterilised.	99	—	—	—	—	99	—
Tuberculin Tested.	51	—	—	51	—	—	—

The following table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst each month during the year. The presumptive standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, is Fat 3.0 per cent. and Solids not Fat 8.5 per cent.

Month	Average Percentage of fat	Average Percentage of Solids not fat
January	3.95	8.90
February	3.77	8.70
March	3.37	8.65
April	3.60	8.61
May	3.33	8.41
June	3.94	8.87
July	—	—
August	3.67	8.62
September	3.53	8.64
October	3.68	8.48
November	4.07	8.95
December	3.51	8.43
Average	3.67	8.66

7.—ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 37 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	30
2	2½ to 4 hours	7
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
	Total	37

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

8.—FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

(a) Type.

	No.	Inspections
Butchers' shops	52	308
Butchers' preparation rooms	36	214
Grocers	243	767
Greengrocers and fruiterers	34	72
Restaurant, hotel & cafe kitchens	33	338
Bakehouses	17	135
Fried fish shops	40	120

Wet fish and poultry .....	.....	4	26
Confectioners .....	.....	47	122
Ice-cream manufacturers .....	.....	1	8
Public houses .....	.....	62	20
Hawkers' premises .....	.....	19	24

(b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act Section 14	Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms	36	—
Fried fish shops	40	—
Ice-cream manufacturers	1	—
Ice-cream retailers	150	—
Hawkers' premises	—	19

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The destruction of rats and mice has continued throughout the year. The Council employ a full-time rodent operative and operate a free service the value of which is made evident by the ready notification of infestations.

The following summary indicates the extent of the work done :

No. of complaints received .....	.....	340
Corporation premises treated .....	.....	31
Domestic premises treated .....	.....	283
Business premises treated.....	.....	214
Other premises (Allotments) etc. ....	.....	59

Rats—

Visits for treatment .....	.....	.....	1556
Pre-baits laid .....	.....	.....	174
Poison baits laid and taken .....	.....	.....	119
Rat bodies found after poison baiting .....	.....	.....	215
Rats killed by dogs and ferrets .....	.....	.....	226
Sewer manholes pre-baited .....	.....	.....	282
Sewer manholes poison baited .....	.....	.....	166

Mice—

Visits for treatment .....	.....	.....	1305
Poison baits laid and taken .....	.....	.....	680

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are eleven premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year twelve samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All twelve samples satisfied the requirements of the Act.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1956 and previous years.

Year	Home Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.	Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Net Deaths belonging to the District At all ages			Net Deaths belonging to the District Under 1 year of age.		
			Net		Rate	Number		Rate	Number		Rate per 1000 Net Births
			Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
1947	50,330	1436	1053	20.9	839	16.6	554	11.0	48	45.6	
1948	51,020	1311	909	17.6	710	13.9	470	9.2	40	44.0	
1949	51,180	1258	875	17.1	817	15.9	534	10.4	24	27.4	
1950	50,960	1239	834	16.3	814	15.9	573	11.2	29	34.7	
1951	50,960	1270	807	15.8	956	18.7	600	11.7	28	34.7	
1952	51,110	1312	824	15.9	829	16.2	513	10.0	26	31.5	
1953	51,410	1289	900	17.5	857	16.6	538	10.4	30	33.3	
1954	51,570	1331	799	15.4	863	16.7	542	10.5	29	36.3	
1955	51,680	1306	784	15.1	842	16.2	543	10.5	23	29.3	
1956	51,870	1439	836	16.1	842	16.2	534	10.3	18	21.5	

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1956.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified										Total cases notified in each locality.									
	At Ages—Years.										Total cases removed to Hospital.									
	At All Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	Deaths.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	35	...	2	1	4	6	17	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	18	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	7	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	...	...	9	15	17	18	53	1	3	10	...	...	3	...	...	9	1	13
Whooping-cough	130	17	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	33	...	17	1	5
Measles	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	196	17	14	18	22	25	71	6	4	14	...	2	2	120	35	36	40	...	45	

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	
	Males	Females
All Causes	290	244
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	3
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	21
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	1	6
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	42	41
18 Coronary disease, angina	45	26
19 Hyper-tension with heart disease	3	5
20 Other heart disease	46	49
21 Other circulatory disease	6	6
22 Influenza	1	1
23 Pneumonia	11	12
24 Bronchitis	26	10
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	4	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	36
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	3
34 All other accidents	6	1
35 Suicide	7	3
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1956.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified Uncertified	12	1	1	—	14	3	—	1	—	18
1 Measles
2 Whooping-cough
3 Diphtheria
4 Scarlet Fever
5 Influenza
6 Cerebro-spinal Fever
7 Tuberculous Meningitis
8 Tuberculosis, Intestinal
9 Other Tuberculous Diseases
10 Syphilis
11 Rickets
12 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
13 Convulsions
14 Bronchitis
15 Pneumonia (all forms)	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3
16 Other Respiratory Diseases
17 Gastritis
18 Diarrhoea
19 Hernia, (Intestinal Obstruction)
20 Malformation	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
21 Debility, Sclerema
22 Icterus
23 Premature Birth	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8
24 Injury at Birth	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
25 Disease of Umbilicus
26 Atelectasis
27 Lack of care
28 Suffocation (in bed)	1	....	....	....	1
29 Other Violence
30 Other Causes	1	....	1

